The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year	$2 00
" 6 months, . . .	1 00
" 3 months, ...	75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

POETRY.

Not Forever.

Not forever are we chastened
By the might of sorrow's hand,
Not forever pass we flying
Through the stranger's weeping land.
There shall come a time of gladness
When the heart shall e'en forget,
In the melody of pleasure
Are the ills that grieve it yet.

Not forever in the valley,
With the yawning gulf below,
Not forever with the briars
Zion's pilgrim band shall go!
They shall tread with cheerful footsteps
On the pleasant sunny hills!
They shall march with mirth and music,
While their song the sweet air fills.

Not forever shall the darkness
Of the midnight's lonely hour,
Overwhelm the timid spirit
With the terrors of its power.
Then shall come the light of morning
To the weary waiting heart,
And amid the joy of daybreak,
Tears and sorrows shall depart.

Not forever have they left us,
Those for whom we shed our tears,
Not forever shall our morning
Darken long and weary years.
There shall be a joyous meeting,
When the reign of death is o'er—
In the house where all is happy,
In the land of evermore.

And forever shall the tear drops
Vanish from its face away,
And forever is the darkness
Banished where 'tis endless day;
And forever death and sickness
Sorrow, pining, pain and woe,
Shall be known no more or looked for
In the house to which we go.

Miscellaneous.

A little girl entered the bar-room, and in pitiful tones told the bar-keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents.

"Eight cents!" said the keeper.

"Yes, sir."

"What does your mother want with eight cents, I don't owe her anything."

"Well," said the child, "father spent all his money here for rum, and we have had nothing to eat to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread."

A loafer remarked to the bar-keeper to "kick the brat out."

"No," said the bar-keeper, "I'll give her the money, and if the father comes back again I'll kick him out."

It is a singular but not less true remark in a late work, that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor, Adams; Madison eight years after Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison; and John Q. Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just 66 when he retired, Jefferson was 66, Madison was 66, Monroe was 66, and John Q. Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been 66. Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.

Instruments Requiring Stamps.

The following are the instruments to be stamped and the stamps to be used in ordinary business transactions. Cut this out and preserve it for reference.

All notes and evidences of debt, five cents on each $100; if under $100, five cents; if over $100, five cents on each additional $100 or part thereof.

All receipts, for any amounts without limit, over $20, two cents; $20, or under, nothing.

All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on each $500 in value of the property conveyed, or the amounts secured; when a deed of trust is duly stamped, the note secured must not be; but they should be endorsed to show the reason why.

All appraisements of estates or of estrays, five cents on each sheet or piece of paper.

Affidavits of every description are exempt from stamp duty.

Acknowledgements of deeds, &c., are also exempt.

Contracts and agreements, 5 cents, except for rent; when for rent, fifty cents for $300 of rents, or less; if over $300 fifty cents for each $100, or less, over $300.

Any person interested can affix and cancel stamps.

Terrible Drought in Jamaica.

We have been favored with the following extracts from letters to a gentleman in this city touching the fearful drought from which they are suffering in the parish of Manchester:

"We are suffering a terrible drought.—A young woman came to my study window, just now. Knowing that her sister is a pauper, I said, "I have no money, the board has not yet met." She rejoined, "It is not money I want, but water. My sister has been dying from yesterday, and we cannot get a drop to give her." My boy had just returned money to me, which I had given him to pay for water, but had been refused. I had to give the poor creature what water we had in the house."—Another gentleman writes: "We are not now so much concerned about our stock as ourselves; drought much longer, and we shall die for want of water."

Kingston Journal, July 24.

The Coming Earthquake.

The coming earthquake is foreseen by a Solon of San Francisco, Mr. W. Frank Stewart. He says: "As the earth's magnetic forces are now, and for many months have been greatly disturbed by cosmical influences, and as we have recently made our annual transit through the nebulous belt, and as the sun's surface is at this moment disfigured by an unusual number of spots, and as the moon on the 7th ult. passed between us and the sun, thereby causing an additional magnetic disturbance upon the earth, and as we on the Pacific coast are now experiencing an unusual protracted dry season, the invariable *precursor of tremblers* in this part of the world; for the foregoing and many other potent reasons, I predict a heavy earthquake to take place early next autumn, as soon as the moist clouds float into the dry vaporless atmosphere."'

The Florida Indians.

We learn, says the Tampa *Peninsular*, of the 31st ult., the remnant of the Seminole Indians of this State are greatly exasperated at some of their white neighbors. They allege that one of their tribe has been thrashed by a white man, that they have been robbed of their deer-skins, and that the squaw of a sub-chief who recently died has been taken from her grave, and the jewels deposited with her taken and carried away. These are mere reports and we hope they are without foundation. It is true that there are but few Indians now in the State, but few as they are, they are capable of doing much mischief and should be let alone by the white people. The Indians, since the close of the late war with them, have been conducting themselves well by being at all times perfectly friendly to the whites, and the white people should treat them in the like friendly manner.

Postage Stamps to be Changed Again.

General Terrel, the third assistant postmaster general, in order to remove the dissatisfaction expressed against the present postage stamps, proposes to change them, and with this view has directed the Bank Note Company which furnishes them to prepare the designs for new issues. The heads of Washington, Jackson, Franklin, Lincoln and Jefferson are to be restored in places of the present designs, to be represented as profile busts, each to represent the various denominations. The stamps are to be larger than those now in use, and oblong. Instead of one hundred and fifty being printed on a sheet, there will be only one hundred. The former color red, will also be restored. A month or two may elapse before the new stamps will be ready.

☞ The Public Treasurer of this State makes the following announcement:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Sept 3d, 1869.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, in accordance with the Constitution, having levied special taxes to pay interest, as the same may become due, on all "special tax bonds" issued in aid of Railroads unfinished at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, holders of said bonds are notified that the interest which became due on the first day of April, 1869, on such bonds, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Treasury, or at Raleigh National Bank, at Raleigh, N. C.—And further, that interest which will become due on the 1st day of October, 1869, on said "special tax bond," will likewise be paid as above, and after the last mentioned date.

D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

Useful Recipe.

The following is a recipe for making a composition that will render wood on roofs and elsewhere entirely incombustible. It is very simply prepared, and quite easy of application, being used the same as paint, with a common brush. A good coat of it applied to fire boards, or to the floors under stoves, might save many a house from destruction.

Take quantity of water, proportionate to the surface you wish to cover, and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein. When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution, first a quantity of flour paste of the consistency of common painter's sizing; second, a sufficient quantity of pure clay to render it about as thick as cream.

When the clay is well mixed, apply the preparation as before directed, to the wood; it will secure it from the action of both fire and rain. In a most violent fire wood thus saturated, may be carbonized, that is charred to a coal, but it will never blaze. If desirable, a most agreeable color can be given to the preparation by adding a small quantity of red or yellow ochre.

Another thing. You should know that a handful of sulphur thrown into the fire when a chimney is burning out, will almost instantaneously extinguish the flame.

The Population of the Globe.

There are on the globe, 1,288,000,000 of souls, of which

360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race.
552,000,000 are of the Mongol race.
190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race.
176,000,000 are of the Malay race.
1,000,000 are of the Indo American race.

There are 3,642 languages spoken, and 1,000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 338,333,333 persons. This is at the rate 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the decease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years.

One-fourth of the population dies at or before the average of seven years.

One-half at or before 17 years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attain the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60.

Married men live longer than single ones.

In 1,000 persons 95 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other months of the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 40 years, 42 are priests, orators or public speakers, 40 are agriculturalists, 33 are workmen, 32 are soldiers, or military employees, 29 advocates, or engineers, 27 professors, and 24 doctors.

Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others, die the soonest.

There are 336,000,000 Christians.
There are 5,000,000 Israelites.
There are 60,000,000 Asiatic religionists.
There are 160,000,000 Mohommedans.
There are 300,000,000 Pagans.

In the Christian churches:
170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic.
75,000,000 profess the Greek Faith.
80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

A few months ago an engineer of an express train on the Pennsylvania Central railroad going west, discovered an engine approaching him at such a rate of speed that he was at once convinced that it was without an engineer. He instantly whistled his brakes down, at the same time sending his fireman back to uncouple his "tender," from the train, while he at the same moment uncoupled his hose and engine, opened his throttle wide and with his red flag jumped back on his tender.—He just looked back and saw his train nearly stopped, and on dash the two engines towards each other like very demons. He broke up gently on his tender, and finally stopped it, and in breathless silence watch for the collision. The engines came together throwing each other clear off the track, and smashed all to pieces. He left the tender, and with the flag ran on to meet the express train going east. It being two minutes behind time, he had just time to "flag it," and it was brought to a stop within a few feet of the wrecked engines, and one of those terrible accidents was avoided. Need we saw that for this heroic act the company presented him with a check for $1000! Cannot engineers on some of our other trunk lines take a lesson from this?—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Comet.

We quote the following from the Jonesboro *Flag*:

"A somewhat remarkable "comet" has recently made its appearance in the northern sky. It differs from most comets, and has, therefore given rise to some fears about a collision with the earth. The question arises is it possible for a comet to strike the earth? Since these bodies pass in every direction through the planetary regions, it is possible that the earth, at some time, may come in contact with one of them. But, then, no disasterous results are likely to follow. It is clear, from observation, that comets contain but little matter. Most of them consist of vaper highly illuminated, as is supposed by the rays of the sun. And so attenuated is the vapor that stars can be seen through the nucleus or densest part. It might further be stated that they produce very little or no effect on the planets when passing by these bodies. The remarkable comet of 1770 got entangled among the satellites of Jupiter and was thrown out of its orbit, but produced no effect on Jupiter and his moons.

Comets have always been looked upon with dread by the superstitious, and from time immemorial, have been regarded as harbingers of pestilence, famine and war by the unlettered. Such fears are unfounded, for there is no danger in them. In case of a collision, a meteoric shower would probably be the result. It is, therefore, useless to think that any disasterous concequences would follow. The same Hand that guides the stars in their revolutions will mark out a way for the wandering comet."

Interesting to Tocacco Dealers.

The following is made public by the supervisor to whom it is addressed:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 13, 1869.

SIR:—I have been shown this morning a copy of a letter addressed to you by D. C. Mayo & Co., dated September 9th, endorsed by you, in which the writer asks permission to use stamps of the denominations of one, two and three pounds, new issue, which have already been attached to the boxes, and also to attach the stamps to the heads of the boxes, instead of cutting grooves, and attaching them to the sides.

If the leading stamps of the old issue are already attached, and the smaller stamps of the same issue are not to be procured by Mr. Mayo, no objection will be made by this office to the use of the new stamps to make out the complement and fully stamp the package according to the amount of tax payable on such package. All leading stamps representing the higher denominations, or serial numbers, when applied to packages must be attached as prescribed [illegible] (series 5, Note, [illegible]

[illegible] already put [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] or [illegible]ation, adopted, which the parties in interest may think proper. The manufacturer is mainly interested in the protection of the stamp until the package is emptied and the contents disposed of. The Government requires that neither the package, the stamp, nor the stamp portion shall be used again.

Yours, respectfully,
C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

O. F. PRESBREY,
Supervisor, Richmond, Va.

Swiss Colony in Tennessee.

The editor of the *Republican Banner*, Nashville, has had an interview with Hon. Mr. Hitz, the Swiss Gonsul General, from whom he learned that the new Swedish colony in Tennessee was in the most flourishing condition possible. The *Banner* says:

The purchase for this colony is in Grundy county, and comprises some nine thousand and odd acres, about three miles on an air line from Beersheba. About fifty-six allotments to settlers have been made, and the little colony is bravely at work putting up a saw-mill and other buildings. They have adopted a suitable system of government, and will probably apply for a charter of incoporation at the next session of the Tennessee General Assembly.

The colony is not a colony of paupers by any means. It can already count some twenty thousand dollars cash capital, divided among its prominent members.—There are several carpenters and other skilled mechanics among them, and one weaver, who is making preparations to set up a loom. They all seem to be possessed of some mechanical genius, and even the female portion of the township have already given evidences of their skill in specimens of handiwork exhibited at Beersheba.

A dairy is soon to be established, and other new features added from time to time. The Swiss are distinguished for the picturesque beauty of their villages, and we predict very soon the little Swiss town will become as attractive to summer pleasure-seekers as Beersheba in its palmiest days. Perhaps, before many years some enterprising pioneer will be running a first class Swiss newspaper up there—perhaps a theatre or an opera house in a small way.

Social Life in China.

In China man and wife never walk together, arm-in-arm in public, or even side by side, but the wife always follows her lord at a respectful distance, as women do among the American Indians. At social parties the sex sit at different tables, occupying separate rooms, and visit only among themselves. Strangers of opposite sexes are never introduced nor do the women ever speak to the men, unless they are relatives or very intimate associations of the family. There is no such thing as social life, in our sense of the word among the Chinese. And all their social and domestic theories and practices are based upon the idea of a woman's inferiority and insignificance. She is regarded only as a servant and an underling, and in no sense fit to be companion and equal to man. She feels her inferiority, and in the main submits cheerfully to her fate. The idea of 'womans right's' has never entered her mind. So thoroughly is this feeling of inferiority ingrained in her nature that in the only book ever produced in China by a female author the proposition is gravely stated and elaborately argued and illustrated, that "women was made for the very same purpose that tiles are, for men to tread upon." They are astonished to see the freedom and equality allowed between the sexes among Europeans, and argue stoutly against it, and when vanquished in the argument, they reply with all their usual stubbornness and pertinacity 'may be good for Melican man—for Chinaman no good.' Since the coming of European ladies into China some of their own women have begun to entertain some little idea of their rights, and it has now become a proverb with the men, that, 'the two most dangerous things that can be imported into China are foreign women and foreign gunpowder.' Yet on the whole, the weaker sex are rather kindly treated, and in general are not much abused.

A Street in Rio.

Rosario is an old Moorish street full of balconies which project over the roadwad, so that lovers living on opposite sides of the street could almost hand their amorous missives across to each other, and if very long-waisted steal a furtive and illicit kiss across the interveaning space. The houses are generally of two stories, though some have a third, and others send their long, sloping concave roofs almost to the ground. Scarcely any two are alike, though a similar character prevades all. All are roofed with the red tiles which seem to be exclusively employed for that purpose in Brazil, and the roofs usually project for some distance beyond the walls as an additional protection from the sun and rain. The material employed in these structures is generally granite, but the walls are covered with a kind of coarse plaster or stucco, and in many cases painted in veragated colors. The prevalence of bright tints imparts a cheerful aspect to the street, which, otherwise, from its narrowness and the deep shade in which it is involved during the greater part of the day, would wear a gloomy and dismal appearance. In the evening these narrow causeways are lighted by lamps suspended from brackets which are fixed against the walls of the houses and it is then that they take on [illegible] attractive [illegible] animated aspect. [illegible] the pavements [illegible] feet. Troops [illegible] day [illegible] gallop. [illegible] lamp-light burns upon their dusky faces and kindles in their melancholy lustrous eyes. They don their brightest attire for their harmless evening recreation, and some are as gorgeous as tiger-lilies. Turbans and ear-rings and strings of golden beads, armlets of curious devices, decorate the women; while such of the men as have achieved a stove-pipe hat and a pair of shoes appear to have realized their ultimate idea of personal splendor, and to feel that beyond these achievements there are no sartorial worlds to conquer. The shoe in Brazil is the symbol of freedom, as the bare foot is the sign-pedal of bondage. The social gulf which yawns between the shod and the unshod black is something Tartarean and unfathomable. The conquest of the shoe entitles its conqueror to wear a beard, and if nature endorses this arbitrary privilege he is certain of much consideration from his less fortunate fellows. They reverence the tuft of wool upon his chin as other races revence the coroner, the mitre, or the ribbon of the garter.—*Thomas C. Evans, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

Russian Wife Market.

Sitting up all night with a couple of Russian ladies might or might not, suggest the idea of telling you something of the marriage customs of this strange country. A French writer, whose name I forgot, has truly said, "the Russians are a nation of polite savages," a remark that is not very apt, but it helps us towards the proper understanding of the social condition of the people. The rich are very rich; the poor are very poor. The nobles are courtly, polite, as refined in manners as those of the same class in Germany; but the serf or those that belong to the nobles with the soil, before the emancipation, are rude and not half civilized.

Almost as soon as the girl is born, in the better rank of society, her parents begin to prepare the dowry she must have when she goes to her husband. For this is indispensible in the eyes of any Russian young gentleman who proposes to be married. She must furnish everything for an outfit in life, even to a dozen new shirts for her coming husband.

I have heard of a lady of rank and wealth who had prepared a costly dowry of silks, linen, jewels, plate, etc., for her beloved daughter, who died as she came to be twenty years old. The mother resolved to endow six girls with these riches and actually advertised for them. A host of applicants came, and she selected six. None of them had lovers. But now that they had a respectable dowry secured, each girl was speedily engaged, and with the husband took the dowry, and paid the rich lady by promising to pray for the repose of her daughter's soul.

In no country is this arrangement of terms carried on with more caution and completeness than in Russia. The young man goes to the house of his proposed bride, and counts over the dresses, and examines the furniture, and sees to the whole with his own eyes, before he commits himself to the irrevocable bargain. In high life such things are conducted with more apparent delicacy, but the facts are ascertained with accuracy, the business being in the hands of a broker or a notary. The *trousseau* is exposed in public before the wedding day.

At Whitsunday there is a curious custom, which is gradually giving way with the advance of civilization. The young people of a neighborhood come together, and the girls stand in a row, like so many statutes, draped, indeed, and not only draped, but dressed in their best, and painted too; for the young ladies, and the older ones also of this country, use cosmetic freely, and a box of lady's paint is a very common present for a young man to make to the girl he likes. Behind the row of girls are their mothers; the young men having made known their choice, the terms are settled between the parents of the parties.

The ladies in Russia are very anxious to marry, because they have no liberty before marriage. They are constantly under the maternal eye until they are given up to the husband, and then they take their own course, which is a round of gayety and dissipation, only regulated by their means of indulgence. The Greek Church, like the Roman, permits no divorce; but the Emperor like the Pope, can grant special dispensations. The Greek priest must marry once, and if his wife dies he cannot marry again. No one in Russia can be married more than three times.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

For sale at BLUMS.

Humorous.

An Affecting Story.

One cool but pleasant day last winter, our esteemed friend, Mr. B——ins, of Boston, was very much astonished, while at dinner by this sudden announcement from Mrs. B.

"Joshua, I thought I'd go to the Skating Rink this afternoon."

"The devil you say, Mrs. B.," Joshua innocently replied; "you surely don't mean to say that *you* are going to skate? Want to show you feet, I suppose?"

"What if I do, sir?"

"Oh, nothing, only—"

"Only what, sir?"

"Nothing—nothing at all, Susan."

"It is something and I insist on knowing, Joshua."

"But never mind."

"But I do mind. Speak out if you're a man."

"Well, if you *will* have it. Do you remember last week of sending your old shoes to be mended?"

"Of course, I do. What has that to do with the subject?"

"Oh, nothing."

"It *is* something."

"Well, if I must. The shoemaker looked at them and at once burst into tears. Of course I was surprised and asked the reason. He answered about in this way: Mr. Blifkins, you know I'm a hard-working man. I am a German, and came to this country very poor, about fifteen years ago, leaving in the old country only one relation,—my poor, dear, old grandmother. I worked hard to get money enough to pay her passage on to me and to enable me to support her here. All the while, too, I had to send money to Germany to keep her from starving, and precious little could I raise to do it, for work was scarce and everything high."

"Poor fellow," said Mrs. Blifkins, "how good and dutiful of him."

Mr. Blifkins continued with manifest sympathy:

"At last I saved enough to bring the old woman over to me, and only three months ago she arrived. But the voyage was too much for her, (Mrs. B. visibly affected) and in a few days she died. I buried her, but cannot get me over my grief; her funeral is always before me, *and when I looked at your wife's shoes* I was so forcibly reminded of my *dear, dear grandmother's coffin*, please excuse me, sir, that I could not restrain my tears."

An Amusing Scene in Court.

Last week in one of the New Orleans courts a negro was called as a witness.—The judge, who was noted for his austerity, held out the book and the witness was sworn, and was, of course expected to kiss the book. But this witness was unused to criminal proceedings, and entertained curious ideas of the manner and propriety of swearing, and stood erect.

"Why don't you kiss?" demanded the magistrate.

"Sar!"

"Ain't you going to kiss?" was again inquired.

"Sar!" repeated the astonished darkey, evidently mistaking the meaning of the court, and surprised beyond measure at such an invitation.

"Kiss, I tell you!" thundered the judge.

"Yes, sar! yes, sar!" exclaimed the frightened and trembling darkey, nerving himself for the contemplated embrace, and without more ado the long arms of the son of Ham were thrown around the judicial neck, and before he could be prevented a stentorian smack resounded through the court-room.

"Quit, you beast—help! help!" shouted the magistrate. But the witness enjoyed the luxury, and the embrace was renewed with unction.

"Take him off! take him off!" cried the court, while the loud shouts of the spectators testified their appreciation of the fun.

At last, however, the officers of the court interfered, and the half-strangled judge was rescued from the hands of the liberal witness.

A Bridal Pair in a Bathroom.

Cora Mowatt, who is writing foreign letters for the San Francisco Chronicle, tells a story of a bridal pair, making the tour of Switzerland, who recently came to a crowded hotel and were informed by the landlord that there was one unoccupied room in the house, the bathroom, and that a couple of beds might be made in the two baths which it contained. The youthful couple were well pleased to secure even this shelter after a fatiguing journey, and retired to rest. An hour or two later the stillness of the night was suddenly broken by shrieks of distress issuing from the bathroom. The lady, wishing to summon a servant, had pulled what she presumed was a bell-rope suspended over her head in the bath, when suddenly she was inundated by a shower of cold water. The gentleman aroused by her cries, and not quite comprehending the position, pulled a supposed bell-rope, which he felt dangling over his bath bed, to bring him a domestic, but brought him instead a shower of hot water over himself. It was quite dark, and neither bride nor bridegroom could grope their way to the door. By the time succor came they were up to their knees in water.

A Yankee editor is in quest of special attractions for his paper. He says: "What we want for this column is personalities as mean as possible. Expense of libel suits to be defrayed by the writer; funeral expenses by us."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

Resources of North Carolina.

CONTINUED.

The climatic influences of a country have confessedly an important bearing on its products and the character of its people. We deem it proper, therefore, that the main features of our own should be concisely set forth, for the benefit, especially of such, who may have an idea of emigrating to our State.

Singularly enough, our climate represents in a very remarkable degree, the entire range, from almost tropical characteristics to the temperate and moderate summers of the best part of the Northern States. To show how fully this statement is borne out by the facts, we could copy here a number of records of observation made of temperature and the quantity of rain, taken chiefly from Blodget's Climatology of the United States, but our space forbids.

A very complete record of thermometric and other observations was made at Chapel Hill by Professors Caldwell, Phillips and others, beginning as early as 1820, but complete only from 1844. A series of 18 years was also observed at Smithville, Fort Johnson, from 1822 to 1845, and one of 5 years, at Beaufort, Fort Macon.—These two points fix the climate of the Southeastern coast counties quite definitely, and a long series of observations at Fortress Monroe or Norfolk, shows nearly what the range is in the Northeastern corner of the State.

In the West there are few regular observations, and we must rely on comparisons, and the indications afforded by altitude, the growth of forests, and the practical experience of residents.

Reviewing the State by these interesting tests of the practical sort, we find in the Southeast many indications of a tropical character. The palmetto, generally thought to belong to South Carolina, creeps along the coast at intervals as far as Cape Hatteras, showing the softening influences of the Gulf Stream. The Live Oak goes still farther, it covers Cape Hatteras, and is found in several localities about Norfolk. Figs and pomegranates here are large trees, bear fruit in the open air in all the counties south of Hatteras; winter is lightly felt there; and in the swamps and on the banks, vegetation is green throughout the year. Great numbers of cattle run and breed almost or quite wild there, some near the Virginia border being annually herded and branded, but never otherwise seen by their assumed owners. A breed of ponies on the banks also ranges uncared for during the winter months, subsisting on the grass of the savannas. Snow is rarely seen at Wilmington, and frost equally as rare. No ice forms on the water, and potatoes, cabbages, lettuce and radishes and many garden vegetables, are planted in December, to be used in February, March and April.

From Newbern northward the coast is cooler in winter, but no part of it is so cold as at Norfolk; yet the winter at the latter place, permits the live oak and the fig to grow, and gives only occassional snows or frost.

In the interior, the sandy pine lands soon develop cooler winters, until at Raleigh, a new standard is established. Here garden vegetables, such as we have named, still grow in most winters unprotected, but there are occasional frosts and snow. Cabbage, lettuce, spinach, radishes, &c., grow best in winter. The fig has always one crop and sometimes two; the peach blossoms the 1st of March, and ripens in June. Strawberries are gathered early in May; peas are eatable early in the same month; potatoes at the same time; and the whole growth is a week earlier than at Norfolk; two weeks earlier than Maryland, and three weeks earlier than Southern New Jersey.

At Greensboro, Salem and Salisbury, one gradation later is found; the Spring being about the same as at Norfolk, perhaps a little later.

The average surface is about 1000 feet above the sea level, and the winters have frosts and snows of such severity as to preclude any growth of unprotected vegetation. In the mountain valleys and slopes where the average elevation above the sea is from 1800 to 3500 feet, the standard of climate is nearly that of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Snows will sometimes remain for several days upon the ground, and firm ice forms on the rivers.

The winter begins with November, yet there is less continuous severity of winter weather and cattle often need little winter feeding, if they have woodlands and open mountain sides to range over.

The period exempt from night frosts is about from April 25th to October 10th, on the average; the planting season for corn and like crops from April 15th to 20th.—In some of the more elevated valleys frosts are later in Spring and earlier in Autumn, but there are no valleys in which corn will not grow well, and the variety of products is so great as to suggest an unusual mingling of climates.

The summer of this mountain region is especially delightful, the air being pure, elastic and free from the excessive heat and excessive saturation which are found along the Atlantic coast even as far north as New York. It is healthy and exhilarating, without being damp and chilly at frequent intervals, as is the case in the elevated districts of New York and New England. It would be particularly desirable as a summer residence for invalids from pulmonary diseases.

In conclusion, we would merely add, that too much cannot be said in favor of the general climate of North Carolina.—In the East and South it is almost tropical, without the dangers of a tropical climate, and with a soft delightful winter. In the central part of the State it is elastic and generally dry, precisely like the better parts of Pennsylvania in this respect, except in being warmer, and having an open winter, with only an occasional frost or snow. In the West, it is peculiarly fine, elastic and dry; cool, without so much of clouds and rain, as in the elevated districts of the Northern States; and in the interior valleys, nothing can be more uniformly delightful, winter or summer.

The love of our homes is a sentiment deeply implanted in the human heart.—Any efforts, therefore, which we may make to render them more pleasant and attractive, are founded in true wisdom; for their effect must unquestionably be to increase the amount of our happiness which is at best but too often dampened and chilled by the cares and anxieties of life. If this proposition holds good of each single residence, it must likewise apply in equal measure to whatever of public enterprise may be exerted to beautify and adorn our good old town. If there be any improvement which can be readily and cheaply introduced, we should not be slow to avail ourselves of it.

As a suggestion under this head, we would draw the attention of our citizens to one point at least, which, if properly viewed and acted upon, will tend vastly to increase our comfort and enhance the beauty of Salem. It is simply to bestow proper care and attention upon those shade trees along our sidewalks, which afford so grateful a protection to the pedestrian against the sweltering heat of a summer sun. Let due effort be made for their growth and preservation. In addition, however, let us not be satisfied until all the spaces now vacant, where trees can be introduced, shall have been planted with some of the many varieties of native growth. The increased comfort to the citizens generally, together with the improved appearance which the streets will then present, is certainly an inducement held out to us to make due exertions in this direction.

If money, to use a very common phrase, were not so excessively tight, we would dwell at some little length upon another topic of equal importance in this connection. We refer to the bestowal of a coat of paint wherever it may be needed on the exterior of our dwellings. We notice that the front of the Female Academy is in process of repainting which indicates a knowledge on the part of those in charge, of that soundest of all principles in economy, of taking 'a stitch in time.' The ornamental and costly wood work of this beautiful building, will be vastly benefited by repainting. We hope that the advice we have thus gratuitously tendered may have the effect of stirring up the public mind, not only on these subjects, but may stimulate attention to other and perhaps still more important topics bearing upon our general happiness and prosperity as a community.

The exterior of our church building was renovated and repainted, recently; but the contemplated interior improvements have been delayed, from what cause we know not.

GOLD.

Last week there was a regular panic on Wall street the price of gold varying in a few hours from $1.36 to $1.60 and back again.

After gold had been driven up yesterday to the high figures mentioned by the gambling process, the Secretary of the Treasury came to the rescue. An order came from him to General Butterfield, the Sub-Treasurer in New York to sell four million of government gold, and to buy bonds with the proceeds. This naturally had an immediate effect, and the premium fell within an hour or two to 31¼. In so short a space of time there was a difference of more than thirty per cent. Of course the whole stock market was influenced by the great and sudden fluctuations, causing the greatest excitement.

DEATH OF UDOLPHO WOLFE.—This gentleman, well known in mercantile circles, died suddenly, at his residence on Staten Island, on Tuesday, of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Wolfe was a native of Virginia. He removed to New York many years ago and engaged in the wholesale liquor business in which he accumulated a large fortune. His business fame was co-extensive with the Union. He was a large giver to charitable objects, and was widely respected in the community. Mr. W. leaves a family of eight children seven of whom are daughters.

Incidents of Travel in Europe by a Salemite.

CONTINUED.

Italy, the land of art and song, formed too great an attraction for our friend long to resist. Having gotten comfortably over the wedding festivities in which we had left him revelling in our last, he traveled through the Simplon pass, Napoleon's great road towards the Eternal City. He again visited Milan and took ample time to inspect its wonderful cathedral.

He then crossed over to Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus, having a fine monument of recent date, erected in honor of the great discoverer of the new world. Some of the palaces of this city are certainly beautiful specimens of architectural skill, with fine stairways and collonades of elaborately and delicately carved pillars.

Having crossed a portion of the Mediterranean to Leghorn, he thence passed over to Pisa, to visit the celebrated cathedral and leaning tower. At this time fearful rains had deluged Italy, so that occasionally the whole plain over which he was passing, was covered with water. He next took up his domicil in Florence, celebrated for its beautiful galleries of painting and statuary, in the Pitti Palace.—Crossing the river to the Palace Uffici is a gallery connecting the two palaces, containing beautiful statuary, consisting principally of groups of human figures. He likewise devoted attention to another immense gallery, hung with rare old tapestry work of beautiful design, and evidencing great skill in its execution.

The next stage of his journey ended in the Eternal City. There is hardly anything that strikes the traveller more forcibly, than the filth of modern Rome, as compared with Florence. The palaces look old and dingy, but St. Peter's, with its wealth of art alone is almost sufficient to redeem the once proud mistress of the world from decay and dirt.

Our friend Warner spent the whole of a Sunday morning underneath its vast dome. From his description there is an impression of general immensity presented to the mind on entering this huge structure. To give an idea of its dimensions, he stated that persons on the opposite side of its interior, appear to the eye of the beholder as mere pigmies. Along its sides there are wonderfully executed monuments in honor of the older popes. On some of the altars choice and elaborate mosaics arrest the attention. The eye of the visitor is likewise enraptured with a remarkable copy of Raphael's great work, the "transfiguration," the original of which is to be seen in the Vatican.

It may perhaps be of interest to the reader to know that all the palaces of Rome have either fine galleries of paintings, or frescoes, or statuary. The Tiber presented to him the appearance of a sluggish yellow North Carolina stream, comparatively small in size.

Our friend had the good fortune to form the acquaintance of a very wealthy banker, in Rome, enjoyed his hospitality, and with him, in his carriage, visited many of the interesting scenes and localities as laid down in the guide books.

One of the palaces visited, bearing the name of the palazzo Borghese, has its lower floor devoted to a fine gallery of paintings by the ancient masters. Each of the palatial residences of Rome has its villa attached. In that of the palazzo Borghese outside of the gates, is a collection of sculptures. Among these works of art was seen the figure of Clio in a sitting posture with her arm resting on a book. One of the rooms contains a representation of David in the act of slaying Goliah, another has a piece of statuary representing Napoleon's sister in a reclining posture. Still another room is devoted to a large statue of a dancing faun. In the palazzo Rospriglioso is a ceiling containing the magnificent frescoe of the Aurora by Guido Reni. A visit to the far-famed Vatican, revealed the most important features to be the immense galleries of statuary, and the large Sextine chapel, containing the magnificent frescoes of Michael Angelo. These frescoes, are, however, very much faded and the walls upon which they are traced cracked. The Stanze of Raphael is a series of four rooms, the sides and ceiling of which are covered with fine frescoes. The picture gallery is rather small, but the paintings are very valuable. The principal one, the transfiguration of Christ by Raphael, is by some considered the finest in the world.

Whilst they were in the act of passing through the court-yard to enter the gallery, the Pope's carriage, drawn by a span of fine horses, stopped before the main entrance. When the august occupant of the vehicle alighted, all his followers and the crowd generally, fell prostrate before him, whilst his excellency raised his arm, extending two fingers, to bless the people.—He was dressed in a long white robe, while a cap of similar color decked his head. He presented the appearance of a portly man, with a pleasant and benign countenance. The cardinals are arrayed in purple gowns, and never appear on foot, but always ride. The respect, we might almost say the reverence, which is shown to these dignitaries by the people, produces a strange impression upon an American, who is entirely unaccustomed, in his own country, to this species of man-worship, so common, especially in Italy, where papacy and priest-craft have their stronghold. This abject and slavish disposition was strikingly manifested to the eye of our tourist on a Sunday morning, in an interview which he witnessed at St. Peter's between a layman and a cardinal.—The former prostrated himself on his knees before the churchman whilst the conversation between them was held.

Next to St. Peter's, the Basilica of St. Paul's attracts the attention of the visitor to Rome as possessing more interest than any of the many other places of public worship. It is in the style of the first christian churches, but it is unlike those erected in the Gothic style, as it has no arches. To supply their place, four rows of marble pillars extend through the whole length of the building. The floor is also laid with similar slabs of the purest quality, and highly polished. The high altar has columns of porphyry, and the shrine is adorned with pillars of ebony.

Perhaps the most interesting spot in this grand old, imperial city, is the forum and the ruins adjacent. These have been but little disturbed as yet by the hand of modern improvement. The rostrum upon which the Senate of Rome sat, is still to be seen, but there are no memorials remaining by which the *via sacre* can be identified. The colliseum is now a complete mass of ruins, overgrown with rank grass and moss. In some places, walls have been raised by the present Pope, to prevent the ruined pile from crumbling away entirely. It is not in as fine a state of preservation as the amphitheatre in Verona, the circular marble benches of the latter being still entire, and as capable of seating an audience, as they were more than 2000 years ago, when holding the crowds which collected to witness the games and gladiatorial combats which there took place. The arch of Titus, a ruin of historical intrest, stands opposite and near to the Colliseum. Upon it are still to be seen some of the bas reliefs, commemorating the historical exploits of him in whose honor it was reared. Such as, for instance the tearing away the golden candlesticks from the Jewish Temple in Jerusalem, and his triumphant entrance into Rome, on his return from the conquest of the first named city.

Whilst enjoying the classical remains of antiquity our tourist was not forgetful of any living celebrities to which he might gain access, and especially of the great foreign masters in music whose productions afforded him so much pleasure and gratification in his far away home in the Western world. To satisfy this laudable curiosity, he sought an interview with the great pianist Franz Liszt, who lives in a convent of Francisco Romano, near the Coliseum. He is recognized throughout Europe as the greatest performer of this or any former period. His reception was most cordial indeed. In the composer's room he found a very elegant Chickering Piano, of Boston manufacture. At his request, he performed for him, and as a testimonial of regard received his autograph and photograph. The face of the composer is classical and spirituelle, and his long and flowing gray hair impart to him a truly venerable appearance. In person he is tall and commanding.

Another point of attraction for the modern traveller are the catacombs underneath the city, formerly the dwelling places of the early Christians to escape the persecutions to which they were subjected at the hands of the cruel and bloodthirsty pagan emperors of Rome. It was with a feeling of strange and gloomy awe, that he traversed these subterranean vaults once trodden by the feet of the early martyrs who were willing to suffer privation in these gloomy passages, and to incur death itself for the new religion which was then sprerding slowly indeed but surely over the whole earth.

STATE NEWS.

CROPS IN THE EAST.—A gentleman told us the other day that enough corn had been made in Hyde county this year to bread the whole of the State. Another gentleman writes us as follows for eastern parts of this State.

"I observe in your last issue an item in relation to short crops of corn in Virginia. It may be true there, and the crop may be short in Western North Carolina; but in the east it is abundant. I have travelled extensively in Wayne, Lenoir, Green, Jones, Craven and Carteret, and while in a few localities the corn was injured by the drought, I am satisfied that in the aggregate, there will be more corn made this year than in any since the war ended. The cotton crop is fully an average one, although in some sections it has been injured by the rust."

Charlotte Democrat.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—By private advices we learn that a most disastrous accident happened on the South Carolina Railroad on Friday night last. An engine and thirteen cars attached (mostly freight cars) fell through the Congaree trestle, about one mile from Kingsville. The Engineer, fireman and wood-passer were killed, and others wounded. Thirteen cars loaded with merchandize were all consumed by fire.

Char. Democrat.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. M. E. Grunert, Mr. WILLIAM DETMER to Miss SUSAN KETNER.

WHO CAN BEAT IT.—Mr. A. H. Joyce informed us this week that Gen. John F. Poindexter raised forty-one and a half bushels of rye this year from three pecks of seed. It was sown on a lot on which hogs had been fattened and was not plowed in nor harrowed. Well may Mr. Joyce brag upon this result of his old friend's farming.—*North State.*

A Female Athlete.

SHE WINS TWO PRIZES AND THE BELT.

A short time ago a number of the young people in the neighborhood of Dorchester, Mass., improvised a jumping match for a small purse between Mike Flynn and a young man named Murphy. In this match Murphy was badly worsted, whereupon his sister Kate, a bright, strong and sprightly girl of twenty summers became very indignant, and gave out to her companions that she could out jump Mike Flynn if her brother could not. Kate became very earnest in her asseverations, and to satisfy her a match was made for a purse of seventy-five dollars, and greatly to the surprise of her friends, when the match came off, she won it. This greatly shamed Flynn and his friends, so Miss Kate was challenged to another contest for two hundred dollars a side, some days after. The affair attracted quite a crowd to witness the sport, not less than four hundred people being present.

Kate made her appearance, dressed in flowing red flannel drawers, a la bloomer, with a merino shirt and a pair of pretty gaiters tightly laced to her feet. Mr. Flynn was dressed neatly in the same manner. The arrangements being all completed, the exercise began, Flynn leading off with a leap of ten feet two inches. Katie then took her position, cheered on by her friends, and made the leap, clearing a distance of ten feet four and a half inches. This created great excitement in the crowd and nerved up Kate for something still better. The second leap was called for, when Flynn cleared ten feet seven inches. This was a very long jump, and the Flynn party felt greatly encouraged. But Kate was again introduced, her friends cheering and feeling confident that she would beat. Carefully she placed her little gaiter boots on the line, and straining every muscle in her well knit frame made the leap, clearing ten feet nine and three quarter inches. This was too much for her competitor, and amid the plaudits of the whole company Katie retired with her purse of four hundred dollars.

It is possible that Katie may be started for another match.

THE GOLD RING.

CONSPIRACY TO RAISE THE PRICE OF GOLD.

An alliance of the most powerful and influential firms in Wall street, including notorious Erie speculators, has been effected with a view of obtaining the exclusive possession of all the gold in the market. When this is accomplished, the conspirators can dictate their own terms, and merchants and others, who are compelled to buy or borrow gold, must necessarily procure it of this auriferous ring. It is also believed that these schemers own all the gold deposited in the banks.

Having thus the power of control, the operators are gradually raising the price of gold about an eighth per cent. daily. Their agents in the gold room buy all that is offered at their standard bid, and only sell at a quarter per cent. higher.—At this rate they will elevate the buying and selling price each succeeding week about one and a half per cent. In addition to this method of bleeding those who of necessity have occasion to use gold, we are told that they threaten at no distant day to refuse to lend at any price, and to sell only on their own terms.

This is of the most immoral and pernicious conspiracies ever concocted in Wall street. It is an effort—and so far a successful one—to control exclusively the market value of that part of our circulating medium which is employed in foreign commerce and in payment of duties. It has already enhanced the price of gold from five to six per cent., and has embarrassed our export trade by rendering it almost impossible to negotiate foreign bills of exchange. If the gold ring persist, they will soon see an unnatural flow of gold from Europe to America, although the balance in our foreign trade is largely against us. Such an influx of the precious metal would inevitably depress the market price of our exports and the value of our securities abroad, and thus prove highly detrimental to the commerce of the whole country.

Combinations which tamper with the circulating medium of a country are not only demoralizing, but criminal. It is the duty of the Treasury Department to block the game of this unscrupulous ring, composed of men, who although rich, act in this as enemies of society.—*N. Y. Sun.*

REMAINS OF FEUDALISM IN ENGLAND.—A London daily paper says that, even at this hour, the power of the landlord over his tenants is still absolute, and that however much a tenant may invest of his own substance in the land, he has no security for it beyond the landlord's honor. The farmers have to submit not only to throw their fields open to the sportsmen, and give their crops to feed the game the sportsmen keep, but to see the keepers cut their hedges and to have their pastures and turnip fields stuck over with briars, which effectually prevent the poachers' net from sweeping them, but at the same time tear the fleece of the sheep and injure their legs. In the hunting counties many a farmer on a heavy soil has to see a seed-bed formed at great expense trodden down into mud by the horses' feet, or a field of young corn covered with holes in which the water stands and rots the plants around it. But a farmer dares not complain of these things. If he does complain he finds himself unpopular with the gentry, and looked on with suspicion by his landlord, perhaps turned out of his holding.

A Tribute of Respect.

We cheerfully publish the following resolutions passed by the members of the bar in attendance upon the Guilford County Court:

The report of the meeting is as follows:

A meeting of the Bar and citizens of Guilford county took place at the courthouse on the 14th instant, it being Tuesday of the Superior Court. On motion of Ralph Gorrell, Esq., Hon James T. Morehead was called to the chair, and Levi M. Scott, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Morehead on taking the chair delivered an eloquent address, dwelling upon the virtues of the deceased and extolling his character as that of an earnest and honest man of indomitable will. He gave many interesting reminiscences of his intercourse with the deceased.

On motion a committee of five, consisting of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, C. P. Mendenhall, Esq., Hon. John Kerr, Hon. James M. Leach, and Jos. Masten, Esq., were appointed to report resolutions.—The Committee reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, That the members of the Bar in attendance on Guilford Superior Court at Fall Term, 1869, and the citizens of Guilford county, of which Gov. Worth was a native, having been informed of the death of that distinguished and highly esteemed gentleman, deemed it fit to give public expression to the feelings with which they are inspired by this melancholy event. Therefore, it is

Resolved, That we who are here assembled, have received with sincere sorrow the intelligence of the death of the Hon. Jonathan Worth, at his residence in Raleigh, on the night of the 5th of September, and we tender to his surviving family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a member of the legal profession, as a public-spirited citizen of the State, and in the various public trusts with which he was at different times invested, terminating with the chief magistracy of the Republic, Governor Worth exhibited talent and virtues which inspired the esteem and affection of his associates, and commanded the respect and gratitude of the good people of North Carolina.—Called to administer the Government at a period of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment, he manifested abilities commensurate with the crisis, faculties rarely equalled, spirit of moderation and charity, of sincere desire for peace and reconciliation among the people of the different States of the Union and a devotion to the honor and welfare of the people of North Carolina, worthy of commendation.

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory as that of a most benevolent and useful citizen, an upright and intelligent practioner of the law, and a faithful able and trustworthy public servant.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated by the chairman of this meeting to the widow of Governor Worth, with assurances of our condolences and best wishes for her prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of Greensboro, and that the other papers of the State be requested to copy the same.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and D. F. Caldwell, Esq.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD,
Chairman.

LEVI M. SCOTT, Sec'y.

Mis-spent Evenings.

The boy who spends an hour of every evening lounging idly on a street corner, wastes in the course of a year, three hundred and sixty-five precious hours, which if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any of the familiar sciences. If in addition to wasting an hour each evening, he spends ten cents for a cigar, which is usually the case, the amount thus worse than waisted, would pay for ten of the leading periodicals of the country. Boys, think of these things. Think how much precious time and good money you are wasting, and for what? The gratification afforded by the lounge on the corner, or by the cigar is not only temporary but positively hurtful. You cannot indulge in these practices without seriously injuring yourselves. You acquire idle and wastful habits, which will cling to you through life, and grow upon you with each succeeding year. You may in after life shake them off, but the probabilities are that the habits thus formed in early life will remain with you till your dying day. Be warned then in time, and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever, you will improve each passing one, and thereby fit yourselves for usefulness and happiness.

Death of John Bell.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, died at his residence in that State on Saturday. Within a few days we have been called upon to chronicle the death of four distinguished men—Worth, Rawlins, Fessenden, and Bell.

The Petersburg *Index*, commenting on the death of Mr. Bell, says:

"Mr. Bell was a great and a good man. At thirty-one he first entered Congress defeating Felix Grundy, and the friend of Jackson, and continued a member of the House for fourteen years. In 1834 he defeated a tremendous coalition against him, and was chosen Speaker over James K. Polk. He held the war portfolio during General Harrison's brief term of office. In '48 he was elected to the United States Senate, retired in '59, and his last appearance in public life was a candidate for the Presidency. Few men were purer, or had passed a more honorable or useful existence, but he had cultivated his fame and vigor, and was lately only a part of the memories of his better days."

THE FIRE IN THE SWAMP.—We learn that the fire which has been raging for so many weeks in the Dismal Swamp still continues unabated. So far it has extended over thirteen miles, and it is supposed that its depth in the ground is over twenty feet. Great damage has been done to the vast quantity of valuable timber within its reach, as well as to fencing and cord wood.

Importation of Chinese Laborers.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says:

Messrs. C. Koopmanchap & Co., the great importers of Chinamen, yesterday contracted with the Texas Land Company, No. 29 Broadway, to supply them with 5,000 Chinese laborers or emigrants to be employed upon their lands, which are situated along the line of the Houston Central and Red River railroad. The company intends to establish towns and settlements along the line of the railroad, and they will give to each Chinaman who will locate himself in Texas 20 acres of good tillable land. The wages that the laborers furnished by Messrs. Koopsmanchap & Co., are to receive range from $8 to $10 per month, gold, per man. Mr. Koopmanchap is now in this city, but will leave in a few days for Memphis and New Orleans, where he expects to contract to furnish several thousand men to the land companies, besides closing contracts with private individuals. He will return to California about the first of December and sail from there to China, whence the laborers will be forwarded as fast as they can be procured.

In answer to J. T. B., Enfield, N. C., we state that, having obtained information on the subject of his inquiries from one of the first lawyers of this city, we are of opinion that there is an error in the information he has received in regard to the constitutionality of his taxes. The amount of special taxes for Railroads is forty-two and seven-twelfths cents, which added to the maximum for ordinary purposes, would nearly amount to the sum mentioned as paid by our correspondent, to say nothing of county taxes.

Our friend, in common with his fellow-sufferers, everywhere, must 'grin and bear it,' with the comfortable assurance that the worst has not come yet. The taxes next year will necessarily have to be increased about fifty per cent., that is if the interest on the old State bonds is to be paid, which right and justice demands should be done.

The decision of the Supreme Court, as we understand it, is this; that for ordinary purposes a tax of $2 on the $300 worth of property may be levied, and outside of this a sufficient tax laid to pay the interest on the old State bonds and special tax for the interest on bonds for unfinished Railroads, and for these last there is no limit in the Constitution. Comfortable prospect isn't it? When for every dollar appropriated for unfinished roads, for the interest on which a special tax is levied, the State gets really from 36 to 40 cents. —*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Recovery of a Lost Dimond Ring Through a Dream.

A few nights ago a lady, while taking a walk, lost a valuable diamond ring from her finger in some accidental way. Dilligent and extensive search was made without any clue to the ring, and the lady gave it up as gone for 'good and all.' Before daylight the following morning the lady was surprised by the calls of her nurse, a small negro girl. On being admitted to her mistress, the girl who had not heard of the ring being lost, said she had just had a dream in which she was apprised, how, when, and where the jewel had been lost, and that if allowed she felt sure she could find it. She then described the place and manner in which the ring disappeared, and begged her mistress to go with her and test the dream. This strange circumstance was made known to the household but all treated it with the utmost incredulity. It was afterwards concluded to humor the girl, however, and she and several white members of the family proceeded to the designated spot, more than one hundred yards from the house. Here the dreamer told her mistress that, as directed in her dream, she must drop another ring, and it would roll as a guide to the missing one. A plain gold ring was handed the girl, she let it fall, and sure enough it rolled and stopped within two inches of the lost diamond ring, which had got into a crevice between two bricks of the pavement. It may be imagined that the ring hunters were somewhat astounded at the miracle. There is not the least fiction about this curious dream and its result.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

French Soldiers Eaten by Cannibals.

The London *Daily News* says:

"If any of us look forward to being eaten by cannibals, he may wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means devoid of refinement in their culinary disposition. Some French soldiers were lately taken prisoners by the Kanaks, and one of them was killed and eaten. His comrades described the process. The Kanaks first decapitate their victim, a matter of no small difficulty, considering the bluntness of their hatchets. Ten to fifteen blows were necessary. The body is then hung up to a tree by the feet, and the blood allowed to run out for an hour. Meanwhile a hole, a yard and a half deep, and a yard wide, is dug in the ground. The hole is lined with stones and in the midst of them a great fire is lit. When the wood is burned down a little and glows with heat, it is covered over with more stones. The man is then cleaned out and divided into pieces about a foot long, the hands and feet being thrown away as worthless. The pieces of the man are placed on the leaves of a large rose tree peculiar to the tropics. The meat is surrounded with cocoa nuts, banana, and other plants noted for their delicate flavor. The whole is then tied together firmly, the fire is removed from the pit, the meat is placed in among the hot stones and, thus carefully covered, is left to cook for an hour. Women do not partake of this warrior's feast. Men alone are permitted to enjoy so great an honor and so rare a delicacy."

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

For sale at BLUMS.

Border Agricultural Fair.

To the Conductors of the Press in Virginia and North Carolina.

The Executive Committee of "the Border Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina," grateful to the Proprietors of the public Journals, in these two States for the important gratuitous aid which they tender the Cause of Agriculture, by their liberal publication of notices of their fairs during the two years last past would make one more draft on their kindness, by requesting them to give notice through their respective Journals that the next Annual Fair of the Society, will be held in Danville, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October, and that they respectfully urge the Farmers, Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, Mechanics and Housewives of the country, to bring or send for exhibition, the best specimens of articles raised or manufactured by them respectively.

By so doing they will render valuable service to the Community and entitle themselves to the thanks of all who feel interested in the prosperity of the Country.

In behalf of the Executive Committee.

TH. P. ATKINSON, Cor. Secy of Board Agricultural Society of Va., & N. C.

Danville, Va., Sept. 22, 1869.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court,
FORSYTH COUNTY. } Spring Term, 1869

Ordered by the Court that witnesses in Civil Suits will attend on Thursday the first week of the term.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Sept. 24, 1869. 49–tf

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler.

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., September 17, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 23 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 8 to 10 cts.
Coffee. 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 25 wholesale, 0 0C retail.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 15 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 per 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
Fruit, dried blackberries, 11 to 13 cents.
Pitted Cherries, 20 cents.
Apples, 4 to 8 cents
Peaches, unpeeled, 8 to 10.
" peeled, 10 to 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Lard, 20 to 23 cents per lb.
Leather, Sole, 33½ to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; $6 50 per keg.
Peas, 1 00 cents per 56 lbs
Rags, 4 cents per lb.
Rye, 1 25 cents per 56 lbs.
Sugars, 15 to 20 cents.
Salt, Full weight Sacks $3 00.
WHEAT, $2 00 per 60 lbs.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
CORN, 1 25
Iron. Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats 60 a 65 cts per bush. Sheaf 20 to 25c. doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 8 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

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FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1870,

NOW READY!

Price Reduced.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Address, L. V. BLUM,

Salem, N. C.

New Books! New Books!

FOR THE FALL TRADE, 1869.

THE COMET; or the Earth in its varied phases, past, present, and future,

A Supply of School Books,

including McGuffey's Sixth Reader, Quackenbos' Grammar, Davie's Geometry, Draper's Natural Philosophy, Fulton and Eastman's Book Keeping, and other books in use in this section of country.

GOOD NOVELS:

Diamond Pickwick, Little Dorrit, Bleak House, David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, Mutual Friend, Moonstone, No Name, Queen of Hearts, Crossed Path, Armadale, Woman in White, Woman in Red, Dead Secret, Prairie Bird, No Man's Friend, Fair Play, How he won Her, Changed Bride, Hard Cash, Love me Little, &c., White Lies, Never too late to Mend, Foul Play, Lost Manuscript, Chaplet of Pearls, &c.

COLORED DRAWING PAPER,
PERFORATED BOARD, &c.

Call at Blum's for Books and Paper.

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Moravian Hymn Books, in every style o binding.

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Lutheran Hymn Books,
Brethren's (Dunker's) Hymns.
Baptist Psalmody and Psalmist.
Christian Harmony,
Harmonia Sara.
Southern Harmony.

AT THE BOOK-STORE.

LADIES SATCHELS,

LADIES COMPANIONS,

LADIES PORT MONNAIES,

at the BOOKSTORE.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

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ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 & 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS,

ILLUSIONS, BLONDS, LACES, RUCHES, NETTS and CRAPES, FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, and LADIES' HATS, Trimmed and untrimmed SILK, VELVET and FELT BONNETS and HATS, SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS.

The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with ROWELL'S PATENT DOUBLE COG-WHEELS, and the PATENT STOP, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doty, we feel that we are masters of the position."—*Rev. L. Scott, Bishop M. E. Church.*

"It is worth one dollar a week in any family."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention."—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

"Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money, and contentment."—*Rev. Dr. Bellows.*

"Friend Doty—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success.—I assure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is thought more of, to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."—*Solon Robinson.*

"Your Washing Machine has been in daily use in our laundry, and the housekeeper expresses herself as highly pleased with it. It certainly accomplishes a greater amount of work, with less labor, and does not wear the clothes near so much as the old fashioned washboard. By using it, one laundress is dispensed with."—*Wm. M. F. Round, Superintendent of Infant's Department of St. Catharine's Nursery, N. Y. City.*

PRICES.---A Fair Offer.

Send the retail price, Washer, $14, Extra Wringer, $9, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines, free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

Canvassers with exclusive right of sale make money fast selling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, *Gen. Agent.*
32 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

NEW STOCK
AT THE
SALEM GROCERY!
MAIN STREET.

—:o:—

IF YOU DOUBT IT

Come and see that cheap bargains can be had at the Salem Grocery, where everything is kept usually found in a first class establishment.

Call and Ask for what you Want.

We solicit your patronage and will strive to please.

F. A. JENKINS.

Salem, Aug. 20, 1869. 44–3m.

TOBACCO!

We can furnish Tobacco of all grades, both Smoking and Chewing, manufactured by R. A. Jenkins, Sen.

Call at the Salem Grocery.

WANTED---AGENTS to sell a new book of great value to Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen of all trades and occupations.—13th edition now ready. The

FARMERS' and MECHANICS'

MANUAL.

Edited by GEO. E. WARING, JR.

Author of "Elements of Agriculture," "Draining for Profit and for Health," and formerly Agricultural Engineer of Central Park, New York.

500 Octavo Pages and over 200 Illustrations.

The *New Orleans Times* says: "It is a book which should be in the hands of every Farmer and Mechanic."

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Active men and women can make more money and give better satisfaction in selling this book than any work in the field.

Send for 16-page circular, telling all about it.

E. B. TREAT & CO., *Publishers,*
No. 654 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FRESH ARRIVAL
AT
CROSLAND'S!

Linseed Oil,—best Tanner's Oil,—Spirits of Turpentine, A, B, Ex C and E refined SUGARS; —more superior 25 cent COFFEE.

TO ARRIVE,

Mackeral,—Mullets,—Cheese,—White Lead, —Varnishes of all kinds,—a full assortment of Paints, in oil and dry;—Paint Brushes, &c., &c.

250 SACKS OF SALT,

on hand, for sale, either here or at High Point.

Large lot of
BACON,
LARD,
MOLASSES.

Produce bought for cash.

B. F. CROSLAND.

Salem, Aug. 20, 1869. 44—1m.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

What Everybody Says Must Be So.

The Conqueror of all Snuff.

G. W. G. GGGGG & AX'S
G. W. G. AAAAA & AX'S
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G. W. G. LLLLL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
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SCOTCH SNUFF
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SCOTCH SNUFF

Has been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur dippers to be the best SNUFF now in use. Its superior taste and pureness from all drugs and injurious ingredients, commonly used in the preparation of other snuff, has gained it a wide world reputation.

Do not fail to try it for you will like it.
Ask for it and take no other.

For sale by all dealers in Salem and Winston.

Patterson & Co., } Agents for Salem N. C.
E. A. Vogler, }

Rowland Bros., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Norfolk, Va.

L. J. Bossieux, Wholesale Confectioner, Agent for Richmond, Va.

E. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.—The high reputation that our Snuff has attained has induced certain manufacturers to imitate our TRADE MARK; the superior quality of our snuff does not lay in the trade mark but the superior quality of tobacco it is manufactured of.

G. W. GAIL & AX.

August 13, 1869—43–1y.

Photograph Albums.

Photograph Albums in great variety, embracing NEW STYLES at reasonable prices.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A new and elegant lot of Autograph Albums.

India Rubber solid Balls,
Indelible Pencils,
Pomade, Black and Brown,
At the BOOKSTORE.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a general course of University Lectures, will be opened.

Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100

All the benefits of the Institution are offered free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President,

SOLOMON POOL.

Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869.

July 9—5w.

NORTH AND SOUTH

LAND AGENCY.

BRANCH OFFICE SALEM, N. C.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR Lands, will do well to place them in the hands of this Agency for sale.

Farms, Mill Properties, Iron Works, Water Powers, and valuable property of all kinds, extensively advertised throughout the Northern and Eastern States.

HEGE BROTHERS, Agent.

Salem, July 30, 1869. 41–tf

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

For sale at BLUM'S

IMPROVED STOCK.

Persons wishing improved and imported stock of all kinds from the Stock Farm of Jenkins, Skiles & Co, can get all necessary information by calling on

R. A. JENKINS.
at the Salem Grocery,

Aug. 20, 1869. 24–3m.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE,..... " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE,..... " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,..... " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections via Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.

WORTH & DANIEL, Agts. Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 23, 1869.–tf.

NEW BOOKS

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's How Lisa Loved the King,
Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the

BOOK-STORE.

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF

HORSE DOCTOR, HORSE TAMER,
Guide in the management of Animals,
American Cook Book,
Family Receipt Book,
Family Doctor,
Frugal Housewife.
Letter Writers,
Etiquette,

At BLUM'S

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.

The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

NOTE BOOKS,

Being a compilation of Church Music,

(as cheap as the cheapest.)

At BLUM'S.

HARMONIA SACRA,
SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY,
CHRISTIAN HARP.

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MUSIC,

comprising the most popular songs and instrumental pieces of the day.

The following list embraces some of the most popular pieces:

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Captain Jenks,	Flying Trapeze,
Blue Eyes,	Arm in Arm,
Beautiful Bells,	Up in a Balloon.

DIME SERIES:

My Soul to God my Heart to Thee,	
Anvil Chorus,	Sleep Well, Sweet Angel
Wedding March,	Grand Duchess Waltz,
The Nun's Prayer,	Carnival of Venice,
Indian March,	Orphu Aux Enfrers Galop
etc.,	etc., etc.

For Sale at the

BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES AND HYMN BOOKS.

Family Bibles,
Bible Dictionaries,
Life Scenes from the Four Gospels.

Moravian Hymns,
Methodist Hymns,
Baptist Hymns,
Christian Harmony,
Presbyterian Psalmodist,
At the BOOKSTORE.

NOVELS.

THE DESERTED WIFE, and a choice selection of New Novels, just received at the BOOKSTORE.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

At BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer!

Death to the Living! Long live the Killer!

Sold by Dealers Everywhere!

July 30th, 1869. 1 m

PAPER WINDOW SHADES

AND FIREBOARD PRINTS.

A new supply at the BOOKSTORE

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,

Just Received

and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts,	Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls,	Perfumery,
Threads,	Soaps,
Buttons,	Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings,	Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boys' Wool, Fur and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (Shelly Bro. & Co.,)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found

GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo, Spices
Madder, Dye-Stuffs,
Soda, Oils, &c.

Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

HARDWARE

we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of **SUGARS** and **COFFEES**, and the very best **CUBA MOLASSES.**

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.

All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken, when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,

One door North of the National Bank.

ATTERSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYONS,
GUM CUPS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $17,000,000 IN GOLD.

Daily Cash Receipts, $30,000 in Gold.

AS AGENT FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY. I am prepared to insure all kinds of Public and private Buildings, at reasonable rates.

JOHN A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1869. 41–tf

...following valuable and ...Books by mail, upon ...

...Lawyer and Business ... Price $2 75.
...m. Price $1 40.
...Intimates, $1 50.
...$2 00.
...(over 1000 pp.) $4 50.
...ries, each, $1 25.
...nomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
...ral Self Instructor, $1 00.
...Cards, $1 75.
...Lotta Family, $2 00.
...Both Sides of the Sea, do
...Diary of Kitty Tresylyan, do
...Dora, do
...and Bevanant's, do
...of the Ages, $3 00.
...$2 00.
...Four Gods, $2 00.
...Elmo, $2 25.
...Arabian Knights, $2 25.
...Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
...Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

For sale at the
SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

BE A UNIVERSAL TONIC.

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS.
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28–1y.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25–1y

CAUTION!

We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end.

A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired.

P. LORILLARD, New York.
March 19 22–m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AT BLUMS.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N. C., containing

115 Acres, of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every ... occupation and profession—... For sale at the Bookstore.

PAINTS, VARNISH
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AT BLUM'S.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,
POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT.
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS.
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights.	Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Narratives.	

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.
Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles,	Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers,	Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea,	Odd People,
The Bush Boys,	Plant Hunters,
Desert Home,	Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet,	Bruin,
Headless Horseman,	Child Wife,
Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross,	Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Aaway in the Cold, Culm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank on the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beaucleres, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

Lost Lenore,	Hunter's Feast,
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